and the products they have allowed to be sold in the domestic market;

(b) what are the reasons for allowing their sale in the domestic market; and

(c) what is the value added and the net foreign exchange earned from each of these three companis?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c) In terms of current Import-Export Policy, the units in the Export Processing Zones are permitted, on a case by case basis, to sell upto 25 per cent of their production in the Domestic Tariff Area on payment of applicable duties. Goods manufactured in Free Trade Zones|Export Processing Zones are also allowed to be sold in Domestic Tariff Area against valid import licences. In pursuance of this policy, the following three 100 per cent foreign owned companies set up in Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone have been allowed to sell their products in the Domestic Tariff Area as per details given below:—

Name of the Company	Product	Value added achieved	Net foreign exchange earned
			(In Rupees
M/s. Eastern Peripherals	Floppy Disk Drive.	22%	2520.96 lakhs
M/s. Semcon Electronis Ltd.	Diodes	30%	788.77 lakhs
M/s. Ultratek Devices Pvt. Ltd. . . .	Power Supplies.	29%	528.71 lakhs

Coca Cola proposal to manufacture ingredients for soft drink concentrate

2121. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 375 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th March, 1990 regarding Coca Cola proposal and state the reasons for rejecting the Coca Cola proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): M|s. Coca Cola South Asia Inc. USA had submitted a proposal in November, 1988 for setting up a unit in the Noida Export Processing Zone for manufacture of proprietary Compound Preparation and Extracts to be used in the production of concentrates for Non-Alcoholic Beverages. The company later submitted fresh proposals which involved gross exports of Rs. 130 crores over a 10 year period. The Coca Cola proposals were subjected to the condition that 25 per cent domestic sale of concentrates would be allowed to the Company. The package was not found acceptable by the Government and was, therefore, rejected.

Grant of cash compensatory support on export of drugs

2122. CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK:
SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 327 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th April, 1989 and state:

(a) what was the added value on the export of each drug during the year 1989;

(b) what was the export of each of these drugs during 1989 and what was the CCS given on each drug; and

(c) what is the present policy for grant of CCS, whether on added value or total export value of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Value addition varies from consignment to consignment and from exporter to exporter depending upon the FOB value realised and whether production is undertaken from the basic stage or from intermediate stage, and the extent of imported inputs used in the manufacture. Under the DEEC Scheme a minimum value addition of 33 per cent has been stipulated. However, request for grant of licence with a value addition below 33 per cent, but not below 25 per cent may be considered by the Headquarters Advance Licensing Committee in the O/O Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, in exceptional cases where it is not technically possible to give minimum value addition of 33 per cent as laid down.

(b) The value of exports of the drugs referred to in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 327 dated 27-4-1989 during April 1988 to March 1989 is as follows:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Drug	Export
1. Sulphamethoxazol	330.84
2. Ibuprofen	927.07
3. Nitidazole	46.72
4. Trimethoprim	363.62
5. Amodiaquin HCL	12.89
6. Erythromycin Stearate	248.10
7. Erythromycin Estolate	225.00
8. Ampicillin Trihydrate	1707.80
9. Potassium Iodide	886.84
10. Paracetamol	225.97
11. Ethambutol HCL	708.21
12. Sodium Iodide	145.95
13. Oxyphenbutazone	69.93
14. Chlorpropamide	229.57
15. Metronidazole Benzoate	163.26
16. Mebendazole	212.50
17. Methyl Dopa	336.14
18. Cephalexin	515.27
19. Doxycycline HCL	212.66
20. Papain	104.73

(NOTE: Export data is maintained financial year-wise only).

CCS @ 15 per cent of the FOB value was admissible on export of these drugs during April, 1988 to March, 1989, subject to cut off formula of 25 per cent of the value added.

(c) CCS @ 15 per cent of the FOB value is admissible on exports of drugs except the 27 items of drugs included in the negative list. Actual payment of CCS is subject to cut off formula of 25 per cent of value added.

Setting up of a monitoring cell for import of drugs

3123. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a monitoring cell for import of drugs and finished medicines being imported under OGL; and

(b) if so, by when the Cell is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) No, Sir, however, the port officers of Central Drug Standard Control Organisation maintain records of import of drugs for which Bills of Eentry are referred to.

(b) Does not arise.